

# **Procedural Volumetric Cloud Modeling, Animation, and Real- time Techniques, part 2**

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# Stratus And Cirrus Cloud Effects

## *Stratus Clouds*

- Use a few implicits to specify extent of layer
- Use procedural techniques for details
- Denser and less wispy

## *Cirrus Clouds*

- Use implicits for each cloud or for global shape
- Thinner, less dense, wispier









# Another Example (Henrik Wann Jensen)

## *Procedural Cloud Model Based on the Techniques Presented*

- Generates a large number of points describing cloud density

## *Realistic Cloud and Environmental Illumination Using Photon Maps*

### *Animation: Little Fluffy Clouds*

- Cloud density is increased procedurally
- Sun rises, cloud layer forms, sun sets

# Examples Using Commercial Systems: A/W Maya

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## *Rendering:*

- Volumetric cloud plug-in

## *Animation*

- Cloud formation dynamics in MEL



# Volumetric Cloud Plug-in (Marlin Rowley, Vlad Korolev, David Ebert)

## *Prototype Volume Rendering Plug-in*

### *Attached to Volume Light Shape*

### *Cloud Shape: 3 Spherical Primitives*

### *4 Cloud Types:*

- Misty
- Cumulus
- Cirrus
- Implicit



# Volumetric Cloud Plug-in: Examples





## **Plug-in Available**

**- High End 3D web site rendering (rendering section)**

**- [www.highend3d](http://www.highend3d.com)**

**- v3 for NT released 5/31/2001**



# Cloud Dynamics in ME (Ruchigartha)

## *Specialized Particle System*

## *Dynamics Simulates*

- Buoyant bubbles
- Temperature gradients - controls velocity
- Vortices
- Gravity
- Wind fields

Length (frames)	10		
Maximum particles	200		
Growth rate	50.0		
No of Emitters	1.0		
Emitter Pos XYZ	0.0	0.0	0.0
VortexB Mag	500.0		
VortexB Pos XYZ	0.0	0.0	0.0
VortexT Mag	65.0		
VortexT Pos XYZ	0.0	70.0	0.0
Weight	0.05		
Gravity	10.0		
Turb Mag	4.0		
Turb Freq	0.20		
Turb Pos XYZ	0.0	60.0	0.0
OpacityPPMax	0.70		
GlowPPMax	0.00		
Threshold	0.10		
RadiusPPMax	3.00		
TypeOfCloud at Alt(miles)	Cumulus 0-2		
Surface Temp	0.10		
Humidity	0.10		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Height=SurfTemp/4		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rate=Humidity*SurfTemp		
Stabilizing Height	45.0		
Grow Cloud			

# Cloud Dynamics in MEL: Simulation

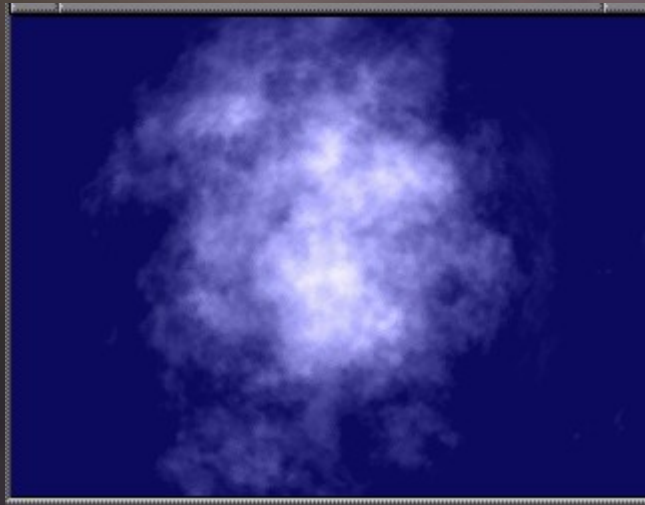
## *Particle Emitter*

- Numerous settable attributes

## *Evaluate Forces on Particles*

## *Create Children - Split Particles*

## *Particle Death - Stabilize*



# Real-time Dense Gases: Issues

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***Volume Rendering vs. Approximations***

***Static vs. Dynamic Models***

***Semi-transparent Volume Accumulation***

***Illumination***

***Shadowing***



# Issues for Real-time Gases: Volume Approximations

## ***Particle Systems - Only Practical for Thin Gases***

- No inter-particle illumination, shadowing
- Often simple transparency model (or none) – depth sorted?
- Probabilistic shading and shadowing can be used

## ***Imposters / Billboards - Good for Distant Clouds***

- For close-ups and fly-throughs must integrate cloud slabs onto imposter
  - *Very time consuming – slows performance*
  - *Use pre-computed tables to improve performance*

# Issues for Real-Time Gases: Volume Approximations (cont.)

## ***Textured Ellipsoids - Good for Distant Clouds***

- Problem 1: need to handle view dependent illumination and shadowing
- Problem 2: fly-throughs
  - *must integrate cloud onto plane that slices through ellipsoid*
    - Need to update each frame
  - *Very time consuming - slows performance*
  - *Use pre-computed tables to improve performance*



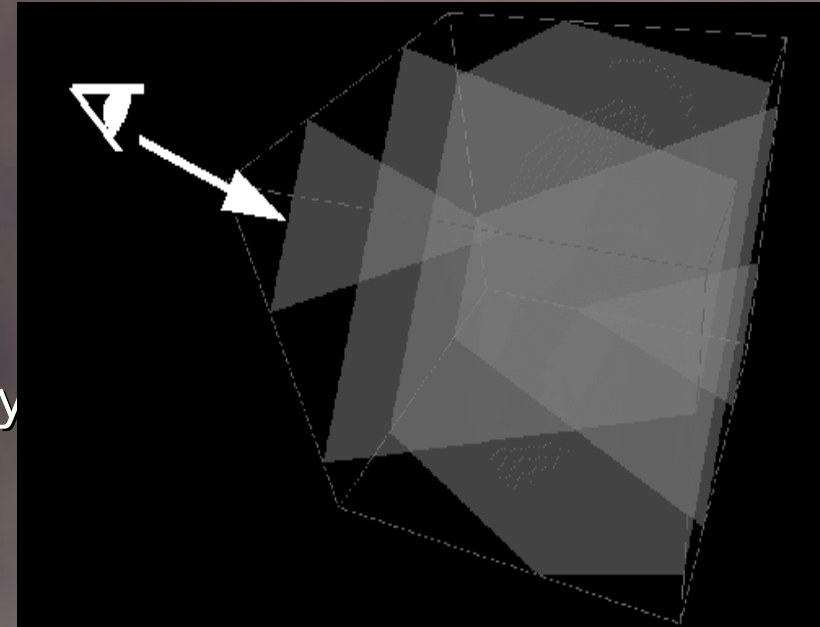
# Issues for Real-time Gases: Volume Rendering (Overview)

## *Hardware Approaches to Real-Time Volume Rendering*

- Mitsubishi VolumePro board (>\$5000)
- 3D texture mapping hardware
  - Nvidia GeForce3, ATI Radeon (< \$400)
  - SGI Octane, Onyx, ... (>\$10,000)
- Limited resolution based on board memory
  - $256^3$  (64Mb)?

## *Interactive Software Solutions*

- Splatting – Comes closest but is still seconds / frame



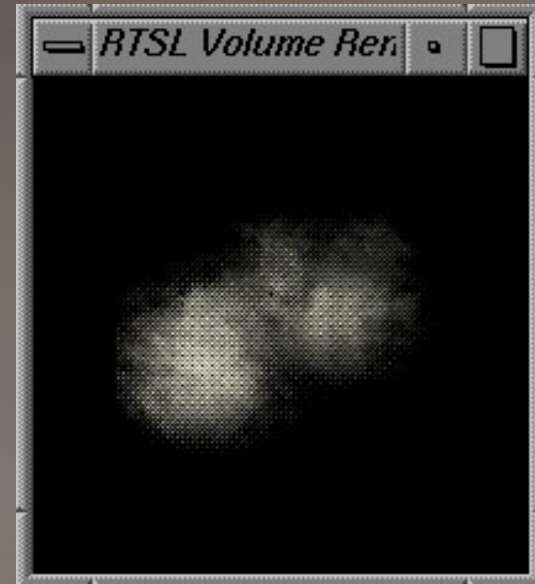
# Issues for Volumetric Gases: Static Modeling

## ***3D Textures for Gas Density***

- Limited by resolution of 3D texture:  $256^3$  (64Mb)
  - *Not a very detailed cloud, want  $1000^3$  at least*
  - *What about shadow volume, illumination volumes, etc. => even more memory*
- Precision of densities / opacities: Is 8 bits enough?

## ***Global Density Model + Volume Detail Texture (Noise Texture)***

- Need dependent texture reads



# Issues for Real-time Volumetric Gases: Dynamic Models

## ***Dynamically Change 3D Texture Densities***

- Need ability to update portions of 3D textures at 30 fps

## ***Change 3D Texture Indices Algorithmically***

- How quick can you change the texture coordinates on the slices?

## ***Use a Changing Smaller Texture to Dynamically Offset the 3D Texture Lookup***

## ***Could Generate Geometry on the Fly (Micropolygons)***

- Need capability to generate new triangles at the vertex or fragment processing level
  - *E.g. from a vertex program on a Nvidia chip*

*Can use dummy geometry – but no textures in v.p.*

# Issues for Real-time Volumetric Gases: Opacity Accumulation

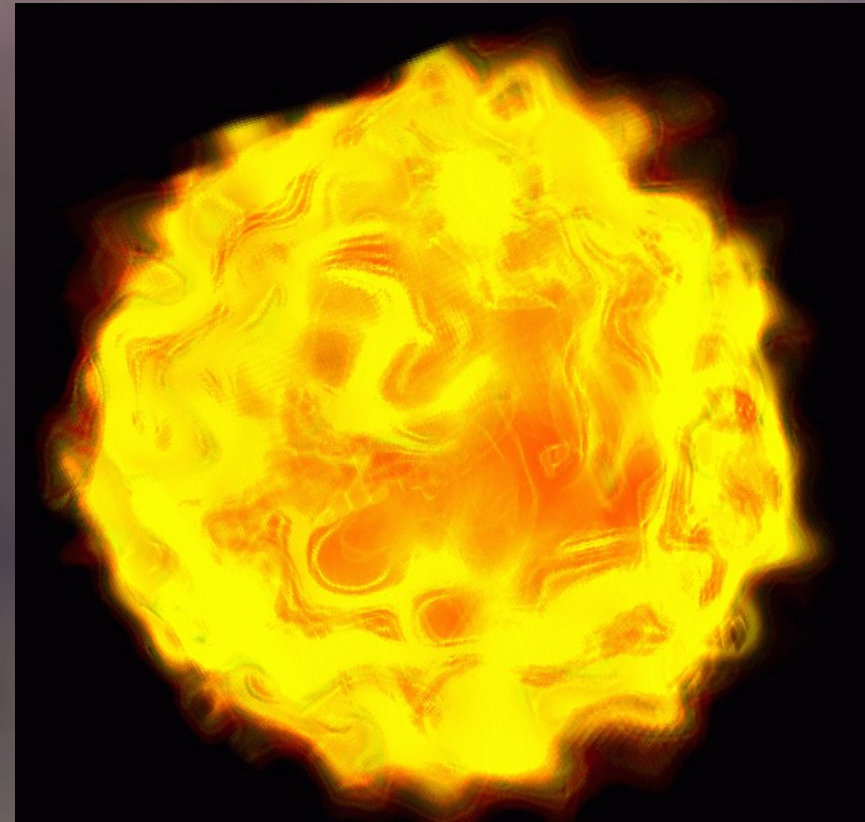
***Need Exponential Accumulation of Gas Densities:***

$$dp(x) = \int_{z_1}^{z_2} \rho(x, y, z) dz$$

- Most systems use simple linear blend

***Can Pre-integrate Accumulated Opacity Within a Slab and Store That in the Texture (e.g., Engel 2001)***

- Opacities at front and back plus step size become texture coordinates
- Requires dependent texture read



Courtesy of Klaus Engel, Pre-Integrated Volume Renderer V1.7, 15 fps, 2001



# Issues for Real-time Volumetric Gases: Illumination

## ***How to Simulate Bi-directional Reflection Function for Low-albedo Illumination***

- 2D texture maps indexed by eye angle and light angle?
  - *Needs dependent texture read*

## ***How to Simulate Multiple (High-albedo) Scattering?***

- Could use pre-integrated tables
  - *Need to change for each move in observer position or light position*

## ***Approximation of Isotropic Particle Scattering***

- Only dependent on light direction

# Issues for Real-time Volumetric Gases: Shadowing

## *How to Compute Real-time Shadows?*

- 2D real-time shadow mapping
  - *Only would work for shadowing onto objects, not self-shadowing*
  - *Problem with transparent objects*
- Could create 3D shadow table using texture sliced renderer from direction of eye point
  - *Cuts frame rate approximately 25-50% depending on accuracy desired*
- Projected imposters to form shadow texture (Dobashi 2000)

# What's Now Available for PC Graphics?

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***3D Textures - (e.g., ATI, 3dfx, Nvidia, X-box )***

***Programmable Vertex Shading (e.g.,  
GeForce2, GeForce3)***

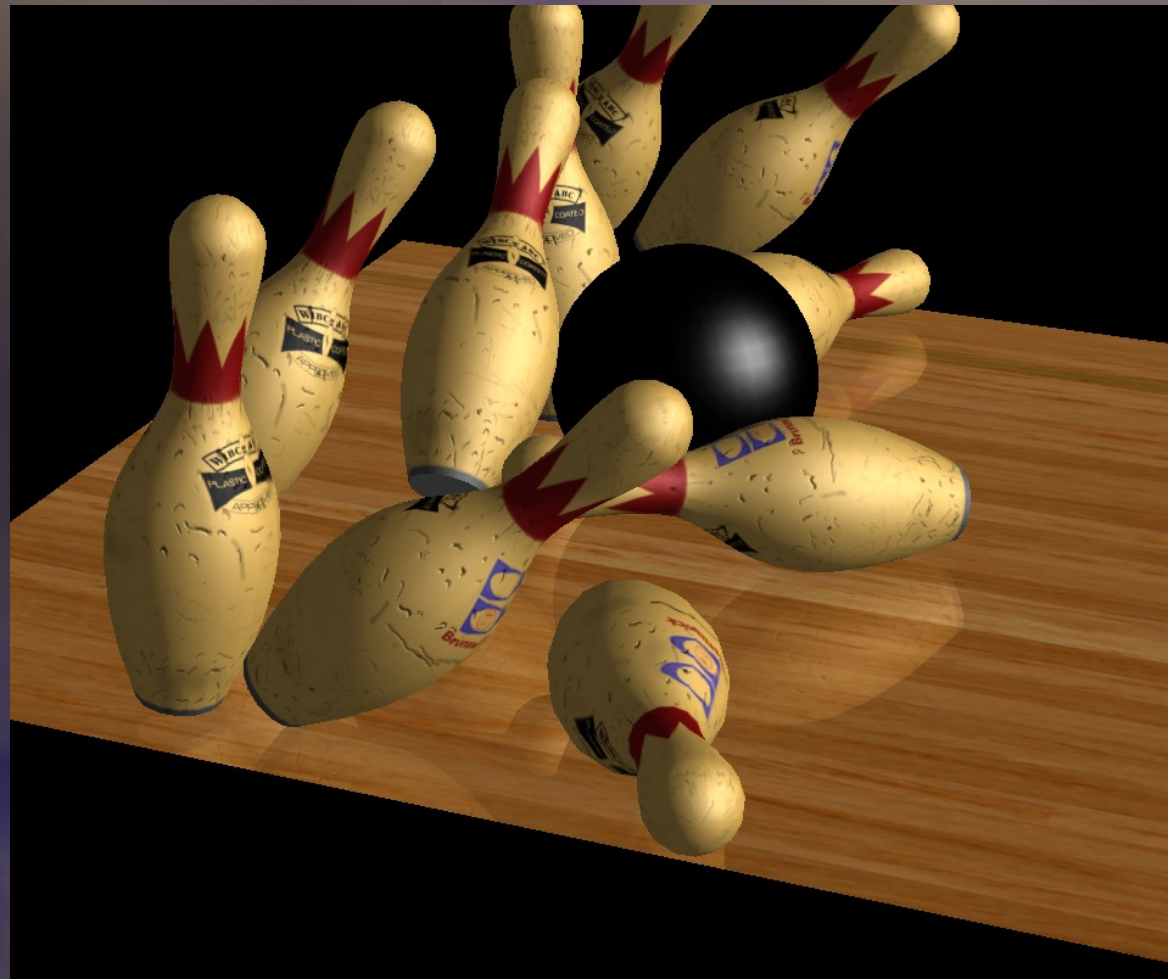
***Dependent Texture Reads (e.g., ATI Radeon,  
GeForce3)***

***Programmable Pixel Shading (e.g.,  
GeForce3)***

# What's Now Available for PC Graphics?

## *Stanford Real-Time Programmable Shading Language (Mark, Proudfoot, Hanrahan)*

- Great for real-time programmable shader development and volume shading design
- Re-targetable compiler to optimize passes through graphics pipeline
- Between OpenGL and Renderman





# Hardware Issues With New Advances

## *How Much Flexibility in the New Programmability?*

- Can you add, subtract, multiply, divide?
- Are conditionals allowed?
- How big is the temporary storage?
  - *Can you do noise tables?*
- Can you use 3D textures just like 2D textures in dependent reads?
- Any order of operations imposed by the hardware (implementation gotcha)?
- What operations are allowed in each part of the pipeline?

# Hardware Issues With New Advances (cont.)

## ***What Is the Range of the Values for Each Operation?***

- 0 to 255, -255 to 255, fixed point, float

## ***What Is the Precision?***

- 8-bit, 9-bit, 12 bit, 16 bit?
  - *Affects complexity of operations that can be performed before quantization errors are visible*
- How does the precision vary at different stages of pipeline?
  - *E.g., Geforce 3 pixel shaders are floating point, but textures are 8-bit and combiners are 9-bit*

# Conclusion

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***Procedural Modeling and Animation  
is :***

***Powerful***

***Flexible***

***Extensible***

# Conclusion

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## *Important Aspects*

- Flexible volume modeling system
- Accurate illumination and shadowing

## *Procedural Modeling*

- Particle systems, L-systems, blobs can be included
- Flexible, turbulent volume modeling

# Conclusion

## ***Volumetric Procedural Implicit Cloud Modeling***

- Ease of control and specification of implicits
- Smooth blending
- Natural appearance from turbulence simulation
- Procedural abstraction
- Parametric control

# Conclusion

## ***Real-time Gases Are On the Horizon***

- Latest programmability and capabilities of PC hardware enables a vast array of techniques
- Procedural techniques are well suited for new hardware
  - *Eliminate the data transfer bottleneck*

## ***Future Goal***

- Download procedural cloud to GPU and generate geometry and render on the fly

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